recent origin from a small population source and denying the previously widely held belief that human races evolved their characteristic features during long periods of isolation. Mitochondrial DNA studies suggest that one woman was the ancestor of all people alive today. Such evidence may be fitted into an evolutionary model, but was not a direct prediction of it. However, it is directly consistent with biblical creation.

6. DESIGN AND COMPLEXITY

Incredibly complex organs and complex interdependent organ (and organismal) systems are known in which no concivible part-coordinated, part-functioning simpler arrangement would be other than a liability. The immeasurable complexity of the human brain, its creativity and power of abstract reasoning, with capacities wastly beyond that required for sheer survival, is perhaps the most 'obvious' evidence for intelligent creation, using basic cause and effect reasoning. At the molecular level, the organizational patterns that



characterize living things are inherently different from, for example, a crystal arrangement. The function of a given protein, for instance, depends (despite some redundancy) upon the assembly sequence of its constituents. The coded information required to generate these sequences is not intrinsic to the chemistry of the components (as it is for a crystal) but extrinsic (imposed from outside).

During reproduction, the extrinsic information required to make a living organism is impressed upon material substrates to give a pre-programmed pattern, by systems of equal (or greater) complexity which themselves had the same requirement for their formation. No spontaneous, physicochemical process is known to generate such information-bearing sequences without programmed machinery apart from the operation of extrinsic intelligence. The most logical deduction from such observations is that extrinsic intelligence.

ligence was responsible for a vast original store of biological information in the form of created populations of fully functioning organisms.

Romans 1:20 says, 'For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse'.

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Major categories of scientific evidence for special creation

(as opposed to general evolution)



CARL WIELAND

1 NATURAL LAW

There is a relentless tendency in all systems of matter/ energy to move towards the most probable arrangement of that system. In the absence of either programmed mechanism or intelligent action, even open systems will tend from order to disorder, from information to non-information, and towards lesser degrees of energy availability. This is the ultimate reason why heat flows from hot to cold, and why the sun's energy will not make a dead stick grow (as opposed to a green plant containing specific, pre-programmed machinery).

Applied to the origin of first life, this denies that such order can possibly arise except from outside information impressed on to matter (see later). Applied to the whole universe (acknowledged as winding down to thermodynamic heat death, 'that is, 'cosmos to chaos'), this implies a fundamental contradiction to the 'chaos to cosmos, all by itself' essence of evolutionary philosophy.

2. LIVING THINGS

Observed changes in living things appear to be heading in the wrong direction to support evolution from protozoon to man (macro-volution). Selection from information already present in a population (for example, DDT resistance in mosquitos) causes a net loss of variety of genetic information in that population. Mutations (copying mistakes),



on both information-theoretical and experimental grounds, are incapable of causing any teleonomic or functional increase in information and complexity. Instead, they provide the 'noise' during the transmission of genetic information, in accordance with established scientific principles of the effect of random change on information flow. The downhill flow of this information (from speciation, extinction and mutational 'load') is thus consistent with the concept of original gene pools with a much larger degree of initial (created) variability. Since observed 'micro' changes are informationally down-hill, or at best horizontal, they cannot accumulate to give the required (up-hill) changes for 'macro' evolution, regardless of the time period. These are the changes majored upon in evolutionary bi-

ology courses, yet they cannot be extrapolated to explain amoeba-to-man evolution, and fit a creation/Fall model well.

3. FOSSILS

In a situation where there would be expected to be millions of transitional forms, there is some argument about possibly three or four. Evolutionist Dr Colin Patterson of the British Museum responded as follows to a written question asking why he failed to include illustrations of transitional forms in a publication of his:

"... I fully agree with your comments on the lack of dicert illustration of evolutionary transitions in my book. If I knew of any, fossil, or living, I would certainly have included them. You suggest that an artist should be used to visualize such transformations, but where would he get the information from? I could not, honestly, provide it, and if I were to leave it to artistic lience, would that not mislead the reader?

"I wrote the text of my book four years ago. If I were to write it now, I think the book would be rather different. Gradualism is a concept I believe in, not just because of Darwin's authority, but because my understanding of genetics seems to demand it. Yet Gould and the American Museum people are hard to contradict when they say there are no transitional fossils. As a palaeoniloogist myself, I am much occupied with the philosophical problems of identifying ancestral forms in the fossil record. You say that I should at least "show a photo of the fossil from which each type of organism was derived." I will lay it on the line—there is not one such fossil for which one could make a watertight argument."

Even the oft-cited Archaeopteryx shows no sign of the crucial scale-feather or limb-wing transition. While it is always possible to maintain faith in evolution by belief in unobservable mechanisms of rapid change or other second-ary assumptions, the evidence of such a systematic paucity of the anticipated evolutionary 'links' on a global scale is powerful, positive support for creation, regardless of any argument about how and when fossils formed.

4. AGE OF THINGS

The evidence for a young earth/universe is, by definition, evidence for creation, as naturalistic evolution, if it were at all possible, would require cons. There is much evidence opposed to the billions-of-years scenario, including rapid paleomagnetic reversals; DNA and other fragile organic molecules in fossils supposedly millions of years old; not enough helium in the atmosphere; not nearly enough salt in the sea; C-14 in coal and oil supposedly millions of years old; intertonguing of non-sequential geological strata, and much more. (See bibliography at end.)

Elassed time extending back beyond one's own lifetime

cannot be directly measured, so all chronometric arguments for either a long or a short age are necessarily indirect and must depend on acceptance of the assumptions on which they are inevitably based.

Young-earth arguments make sense of the realization that the billing of femilia in sent the selection.

the billions of fossils in earth rocks showing well-preserved soft parts required rapid deposition and rapid hardening of sediment for their very existence. Observations of multiple geological strata and canyons, for example, forming rapidly



under catastrophic conditions, indicate that the entrenched slow-and-gradual, vast-age thinking may well be markedly in error.²

5. CULTURAL-ANTHROPOLOGICAL

Hundreds of world-wide traditions among indigenous peoples about a global flood, each with features in common with the biblical account, provide evidence of the reality of that account. Also widespread, but less so, are accounts of a time of language dispersal. Linguistic and biological evidence has recently revealed a hitherto unrealized genetic closeness among all the "faces" of man, consistent with a